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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (40-50). Tomorrow: Similar.
 Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (40-50). LONDON: Show-
 erly. Temp. 45-52 (40-50). Tomorrow: Variable.
 Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (40-50). CHANDEL: Mod-
 erate. Breeze: Cloudy. Temp. 61-68 (16-15). NEW
 YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-55 (10-12). Yesterday's
 temp. 50-55 (10-12).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

27,951

Guerrillas Attacked By Israel Two-Hour Clash Inside Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Israeli military command reported a clash with Arab guerrillas inside Lebanon today but refused to confirm Lebanese reports of an assault by helicopter-borne commando forces.

Military spokesmen said only that an Israeli unit patrolling inside Lebanon clashed with a band of Arab guerrillas before dawn near the cease-fire line where a daylong battle with Syria ended three days ago.

Reports from Lebanon said Israeli troops landed in helicopters, blew up houses and burned tents at a guerrilla base at Khirbeh in the foothills of Mount Hermon, pulling out two hours later.

Official spokesmen in Tel Aviv kept silent on the Lebanese account but one Israeli military source denied that any houses had been blown up. Israeli forces in the past have destroyed houses used as guerrilla camps inside Lebanon.

Reports from Beirut

[Reports from Beirut quoted witnesses as saying the Israelis killed two guerrillas and wounded six others. Government sources in Beirut said only one guerrilla was killed.]

[The Palestinian news agency Wafa said only four guerrillas were wounded. The agency said an undetermined number of Israeli soldiers were killed and wounded in "savage hand-to-hand fighting."]

Meanwhile, the Israeli military command announced that paratroopers, tanks, jets and helicopters in the Sinai Desert had completed the largest and most complex military exercise the defense forces have ever held.

Troops, half-tracks and paratroopers staged mock battles in the desert, which was captured from Egypt in the 1967 war, while air force planes provided cover for forces landing by helicopter.

The exercise lasted for days and mock enemy forces and installations were destroyed. The announcement said, but details and the size of units employed were not released.

Brezhnev Visit To U.S. Expected Sometime in April

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI).—General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Communist party is expected to visit the United States sometime next April, say guests of President Nixon, diplomatic sources said today.

When Mr. Nixon was here last May, he invited the entire ruling troika, which also includes Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy. The invitation to the troika was a matter of protocol and all accepted.

It was obvious, however, that only one of them would actually make the visit and that Mr. Brezhnev, as the first among equals, would be the first Soviet leader to visit Washington since the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's trip in 1959.

Like Mr. Khrushchev when he was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's guest, Mr. Brezhnev will be received with all the honors due a chief of state although Mr. Podgorniy is the titular chief executive.



NEGOTIATIONS SNAGGED—U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (left) with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho (right) in Paris suburb of Gif-sur-Yvette Thursday. Friday, the talks were continued at another Paris suburb, Cholesy-le-Roi, four blocks from the villa that the North Vietnamese have been using as their headquarters.

Flare Sightings Investigated

Norwegian Vessels Report 'Possible Contact' With Sub

OSLO, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Norwegian ships hunting for an unidentified submarine in a fjord reported a "new possible contact" today with a submerged object. It was not identified as a submarine, but naval authorities might not know what it is.

Norwegian Navy ships and planes have been hunting a submarine—which many Norwegians believe to be Russian—in the narrow, deep, 124-mile-long Sognefjord, on Norway's west coast, north of Bergen, since sightings of a submarine were first reported about two weeks ago.

A defense spokesman said today that NATO's standing fleet in the North Atlantic would be visiting Bergen tomorrow, but he said that the visit had been arranged a long time ago and had nothing to do with the submarine search.

No Time, Place Given

Today's "new possible contact" was reported by a search vessel. The defense spokesman declined to give the time and place "in order not to give any aid to the submarine."

The police, meanwhile, are investigating three sightings of green and yellow flares in the area last night. A yellow flare and a green one were fired from a steep mountainside—inaccessible except to professional climbers—at the mouth of a branch off the Sognefjord overlooking the submarine search area. Three hours later, another green flare appeared in the same general area.

Earlier this week, red flares were fired from sea level in the same area.

The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet today quoted Defense Minister Johan Kleppe as having said that the defense command had not established that a foreign submarine was operating in the Sognefjord.

But, he added, on the basis of reports from the area, the defense command could not ex-

clude the possibility that Norwegian territorial waters were being violated.

In London, the Defense Ministry said it could state "quite definitely" that the submarine is not British. He was commenting on an article in a London newspaper, the Evening Standard, that the submarine in Sognefjord might be American or British.

The newspaper report said: "If the submarine was a nuclear-powered Polaris lurking in the deep waters of the fjord without the knowledge of the Norwegian government—which refuses to allow NATO missiles on its territory—its presence could not be revealed without acute political embarrassment."

Lynch, Heath Meet in London On Future of North Ireland

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Premier John Lynch of Ireland met Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight to discuss Northern Ireland and the looming political changes in the province.

The dinner meeting, at the request of Mr. Lynch, was considered especially significant because the Irish government has been the subject of a Council of Ireland to Catholic allegations in the North of persistent army brutality.

In a speech last night at Oxford, as well as in his private comments today, Mr. Lynch stressed the importance of a Council of Ireland, a body composed of Northern and Southern Irishmen that would broaden the links between Ulster, where two-thirds of the population is Protestant, and the Irish Republic with its 95 percent Catholic majority.

The council, Mr. Lynch said, would be especially significant in terms of regional policy since both Ulster, as part of the United Kingdom, and the Irish Republic would be far too costly.

Mr. Lazar also noted that London's taxi drivers were true professionals. Many travel around the city on motorcycles, monitoring the streets for 15 months before they can take the exam for a license, he said.

"There isn't the turnover there is in other cities in the world," he continued. "The driver of a London taxi appears to be prepared to spend the rest of his adult life in driving a taxi. Taxi driving is treated as a craft in London. The driver takes pride in his vehicle and in himself."

This professionalism, Mr. Lazar contended, accounts for the minimal number of complaints lodged against London cab drivers. "The police get several hundred complaints from their own men and about an equal number from civilians each year," he said.

By comparison, he said, the Paris police report about 3,000 complaints a year and the New York Taxi Commission about 1,000 a month. No figures were available on complaints in Rome. New York has 55,000 licensed drivers; London, 14,000; Paris, 17,600 and Rome, 8,000.

There are 700,000 passengers in New York's medallion cabs each day. London has 300,000; Paris 450,000 and Rome, 200,000, Mr. Lazar reported.

Not unexpectedly, although relative prosperity cannot readily be measured, Mr. Lazar found that New York's fares were the highest of all four cities—during the daytime. The other three cities all have much higher fares at night.

Crisis Point Is Reported In Vietnam Peace Talks

No Progress In Paris, Says Thieu Aide

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—A close aide to President Nguyen Van Thieu declared today that no progress had been made toward a peace settlement in the first four days of renewed secret talks in Paris this week between the United States and North Vietnam.

The aide, Hoang Duc Nha, said that the North Vietnamese were being stubborn and were making "unacceptable demands."

Mr. Nha, who is an adopted nephew of Mr. Thieu's and whose influence in the government far exceeds that which would usually be associated with his title as press secretary and personal secretary to the president, said his information was based on reports from South Vietnamese officials in Paris who have been in daily touch with Henry A. Kissinger, the American negotiator.

Mr. Nha reported the lack of progress in a conversation with South Vietnamese reporters, some of whom work for Western news agencies.

He refused to go into detail on the negotiations, particularly leaving unanswered questions of what "unacceptable demands" the North Vietnamese had been making and how they had been made.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy here refused to comment on the report.

Newspaper Story

Mr. Nha's comments were echoed in the lead story of Tin Song, a newspaper that he partly finances and which is often thought to reflect the thinking in the Presidential Palace.

The story in Tin Song said Mr. Thieu had a special meeting with his senior advisers today and at one point said, "The North Vietnamese Communists are still stubborn and maintain their unreasonable requirements."

Some American observers suggested that what Mr. Nha was describing was simply the reaction of North Vietnam to South Vietnam's demand for certain modifications in the nine-point draft proposal made public by the North Vietnamese and the Americans in late October.

The principal South Vietnamese demand, announced repeatedly by Mr. Thieu and his subordinates, has been that North Vietnam withdraw all of its troops from the South.

The North Vietnamese have never officially admitted having any troops in the South, and there was no mention of their being withdrawn in the draft proposal. American officials say there are about 140,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in the South. The South Vietnamese say there are about 300,000.

The South Vietnamese also



Maurice Schumann

Schumann Sees Kissinger; Pessimism Is Discounted

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger met briefly tonight with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France and a ministry spokesman later said: "The pessimistic reports concerning Vietnam are definitely exaggerated."

The meeting lasted less than an hour and ministry sources said it had primarily concerned Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger drove to Mr. Schumann's office after meeting with North Vietnamese negotiators at a new location.

Neither the Americans nor the North Vietnamese would say how the talks were going. A White House announcement said only that a further session would be held tomorrow.

Today was scheduled to be a pause in the negotiations, which began Monday between Mr. Kissinger, president Nixon's adviser on foreign policy, and Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam. The talks have been held at Gif-sur-Yvette, southwest of Paris.

Both sides confirmed that there would be no meeting today, but newsmen who followed Mr. Kissinger after he was driven from the U.S. Embassy residence saw him enter a villa belonging to the North Vietnamese in Cholesy-le-Roi.

Viet Cong's Comment

After an hour he emerged with Mr. Tho.

A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent quipped: "It's becoming harder and harder to find a secret rendezvous isn't it, Dr. Kissinger?"

He replied: "It certainly is." Before Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho met, a Viet Cong spokesman was asked about the pause in the talks. He said: "We are wondering if the United States really wants peace, since it keeps supporting Thieu."

Revised U.S. Proposals Said to Cause Deadlock

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 24 (WP).—The peace talks here between Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators have reached a crisis point and their continuation depends on a crucial session scheduled tomorrow, informed sources said today.

So serious was the deadlock after yesterday's six-hour negotiating session, the sources said, that both Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho requested further instructions from their respective capitals whether to continue the talks or return home.

Their unscheduled meeting today in Cholesy-le-Roi, near here, was not concerned with substantive negotiations, the sources added, but rather designed to help mask the impasse pending the crucial instructions. So, too, were the smiles and joking that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho engaged in yesterday for photographers and television cameramen.

At the center of the deadlock are what the North Vietnamese consider to be vastly revised American demands, which Mr. Kissinger presented Monday. The talks were resumed then in an effort to complete the draft cease-fire accord worked out last month.

So incensed were the North Vietnamese at what they see as the major toughening of U.S. demands that they, in turn, insisted on major revisions of the draft, which previously they said was final.

At one point yesterday, Mr. Tho, a usually reserved negotiator, became so angry that he began shouting and pounding on the table to signal his displeasure. In essence, the United States was said to have supported almost all of Saigon's objections to

North Vietnamese officials refused to comment on reports in Paris that the secret negotiations had hit a snag.

Earlier today, Mr. Kissinger drove to the Left Bank home of the U.S. Embassy minister, Jack Knubish, for a short visit.

A member of the family said: "Mr. Kissinger is an old friend of the family."

Mr. Knubish is in charge of the embassy pending the appointment of an ambassador to replace Arthur K. Watson, who has resigned.

● B-52s kept up the war's heaviest raids with 42 of the giant bombers striking North Vietnam in 24 hours. Page 2.

The draft accord, in marked difference to the purposely ambiguous language Mr. Kissinger accepted last week, was said to have demanded the so-called neutralists from any sharing of power with the Viet Cong and Saigon after a cease-fire.

Militarily the United States demanded mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. Politically, the United States was said to have acceded to Saigon's demands to eliminate the so-called neutralists from any sharing of power with the Viet Cong and Saigon after a cease-fire.

The North Vietnamese retorted by again demanding the immediate withdrawal of French troops from South Vietnam. They refused to accept mutual troop withdrawal and by insisting on the immediate release of political prisoners in the South and on the neutralist presence in the transition-period machinery.

The sources gave the following detailed account of the first four days of the talks:

When they resumed Monday Mr. Kissinger presented a series of what were termed radical counterproposals, including Saigon-influenced demands not included in last month's draft accord.

In essence, the proposals insisted on step-by-step mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam or, failing that, on political concessions that the North Vietnamese felt represented a major setback from previous U.S. positions.

North Vietnam has refused to agree to withdraw its troops, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

U.S. War Toll For Week Put At One Dead

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (AP).—

One American was killed in combat last week, two died of nonhostile causes, such as illness or accident, and two were wounded, the U.S. command reported yesterday.

South Vietnamese losses were reported as 295 men killed, 1,373 wounded and 157 missing.

Losses on the Communist side were reported by Saigon military spokesmen as 1,620 men killed and 45 wounded.

The allied commands have now reported these totals for the war:

American—45,914 killed, 303,522 wounded, 10,287 dead from nonhostile causes, 1,703 missing or captured.

South Vietnamese—159,885 killed, 424,755 wounded, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—909,603 killed.

3 Hanoi Units Said to Rebel, Attack Viet Cong

1,000 Reported in 2-Day Putsch To Bar Negotiated Settlement

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A

French newspaper reported today that a North Vietnamese Army faction, opposing any negotiated peace, attacked the Viet Cong headquarters near Saigon two weeks ago but the rebellion failed and its leaders were punished.

Le Monde said in a report from its Saigon correspondent that the attack by troops dedicated to Communist military victory came at dawn Nov. 10.

The dissident troops, slightly more than 1,000 in number, overran the Viet Cong field headquarters but were unable to capture top Viet Cong policy-makers, the newspaper said.

The Viet Cong office in Paris denied the report. Spokesman Ly Van Sau said: "This Le Monde report is a total fabrication, spread by Saigon. There is no word of truth in it."

Le Monde said it learned of the incident from a "reliable and very well informed source." The newspaper said North Vietnamese Gen. Le Vinh Khoe commanded the attack, which was crushed two days later by forces under Gen. Tran Nam Trung, the Viet Cong's defense minister.

In Four Provinces

The fighting took place in Viet Cong zone No. 4—in Tay Ninh, Binh Long, Phuoc Long and Binh Duong provinces, just north and west of Saigon, the paper said.

Three high-ranking Viet Cong figures, Vo Chi Cong, Tran Bach Dang and Vo Van Mon, were the

masterminds of the revolt, the newspaper said.

Captured rebel leaders were taken before a special "people's tribunal" after their defeat, Le Monde said. The tribunal sentenced Mr. Cong to 30 years in a concentration camp and Mr. Dang to 10 years. Mr. Mon was sentenced to death.

The paper did not say what fate Gen. Khoe, the rebel commander, met. In Paris, the Viet Cong spokesman said there was no general by that name.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government was reshuffled after the attack, the paper said. It added that Pham Van Dong, North Vietnam's premier, reiterated his full support of the Viet Cong upon learning of the attempt.

Le Monde said the hard-line faction grew as a reaction to the "partial failure of the great (1968) Tet offensive" which gave rise in the Communist camp to talk of seeking a negotiated peace.

The paper said the hard-line troops rebelled after insurgent leaders accused the top Viet Cong officials of being soft.

Le Monde said that its "source" indicates that the rebels—chiefly three below-strength battalions—were advocates of an all-out struggle, the light believed to be held by Le Duan, the secretary-

general of the North Vietnamese Workers' (Communist) party.

The paper said the crisis came to head when, after drawn-out quarrels, the three insurgent leaders—Mr. Cong, Mr. Dang and Mr. Mon—accused Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Liberation Front's Presidium, and Huynh Tan Phat, the PRG premier, of being too soft.

"In the course of the meetings, the two old leaders are believed to have defended the line that the hope of a military victory was unrealistic and that it was necessary to accept the line of negotiation on condition that it were well managed and equitable. Their viewpoint was always backed by the majority of votes," Le Monde said.

Report of Attack

It gave the following details on the attack:

● The insurgents assailed bunkers in which PRG and NLF leaders were sleeping.

● The surprised security forces fought back long enough to allow the Viet Cong leaders to take refuge in a wooded security zone two kilometers away.

● The insurgents, armed with rifles, machine guns and B-40 bazookas, were held off by Viet Cong guards until their leaders escaped by jeeps and even bicycles to another hideout.

3 Men of Influence

Two of the three Viet Cong leaders have been wielders of considerable influence.

Mr. Cong, 61, was the most important of the three. He headed the Revolutionary People's Party—the South Vietnamese Communist party. He has been deputy chairman of the Presidium of the NLF.

Mr. Tang, 47, has been the NLF's resident member in charge of information, culture and education.

Mr. Mon has been a member of the NLF's Central Committee. He once held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Binh Xuyen sect, a political and religious faction which was influential in the Saigon area until crushed by the late President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Calls His City 'Hopelessly Behind'

Taxi!—N.Y. Official Says It's Better in Europe

By Frank J. Prial

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).

When it comes to taxi service, New York City is "hopelessly behind" the big European cities in many respects, Michael J. Lazar, the chairman of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, said today.

After three weeks studying taxi problems in London, Paris and Rome last summer and has just completed his report to Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Among the innovations he admired in Europe were separate taxi lanes, some of them running opposite to the traffic flow, better safety inspections for cabs and better training for drivers.

At the same time, the commission chairman said, crimes against drivers were increasing in all three European capitals.

both Rome and Paris have a shortage of cabs at night, and illegal or gypsy operators—called piratas in London—are growing in numbers in all three cities.

Mr. Lazar reserved his highest praise for the Leyland Austin taxi that is in universal use in London. "With its partition, jump seat, flat floor, high roof and wide door, it is indeed the classic taxi in use anywhere in the world," he said.

'Once-a-Year Inspection'

"Not only is the London taxi good to begin with," Mr. Lazar said, "but they inspect it thoroughly once a year." The New York official, who has been stymied by the City Council in his attempts to have an inspection station for taxis established here, said 10,000 taxis, 80 a day, are inspected in London. The

council believes that a station here would be far too costly.

Mr. Lazar also noted that London's taxi drivers were true professionals. Many travel around the city on motorcycles, monitoring the streets for 15 months before they can take the exam for a license, he said.

"There isn't the turnover there is in other cities in the world," he continued. "The driver of a London taxi appears to be prepared to spend the rest of his adult life in driving a taxi. Taxi driving is treated as a craft in London. The driver takes pride in his vehicle and in himself."

This professionalism, Mr. Lazar contended, accounts for the minimal number of complaints lodged against London cab drivers. "The police get

Accord on Open Debate

Helsinki Conference Agree
on Eight Points of Procedure

HELSINKI, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Helsinki conference of 32 European states, plus the United States and Canada, should go about organizing a conference on security cooperation in Europe, but delegates at the preparatory talks here failed to get together how much of the work would be done.

They could settle on what to do if they needed someone to do instead of chairman and Toffertman, a Finnish foreign ministry official. He was quoted yesterday by a Helsinki newspaper.

Propaganda Battles

In past conferences, the United States has often taken the position that open meetings lead to propaganda battles more than work.

It was agreed that the final session meeting, like the ceremonial session Wednesday, would be open. Reporters are not actually admitted to see diplomats gather around the agenda table, but viewed it through a glass partition.

There was a polite clash between Russians and Romanians at independence within an alliance. Romania belongs to the Warsaw Pact, but it takes an independent line in foreign affairs.

There was general agreement that countries should participate in talks on a basis of equality and independence. Mr. Li proposed the addition of the word "regardless of whether they belong to an alliance" to the agreement.

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Maltsev

replied that there was no value to such a phrase. He was no reason to say that membership in an alliance limits a country's independence, he said.

Inns Recognize Both Germanys

HELSINKI, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Land today formally recognized both Germanys, becoming the first Western country to recognize East Germany.

The unilateral Finnish decision recognizes both East and West German states was taken at a meeting this morning held over by President Urho Kekkonen.

Immediately after the meeting, Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen attached similar worded telegrams to West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and East German Foreign Minister Otto Jager.

NATO Urged to Expand Role at Sea Before Cutting Troops

WONN, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The 14th Atlantic Assembly said today that NATO must toughen defense from the Baltic Sea to the Indian Ocean before reducing troop cuts with Moscow.

The advisory Assembly passed a series of military recommendations, including one that could lead North Atlantic Treaty Organization to plan for the protection of NATO-Europe's shipping lanes in the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, including surveillance and communications.

NATO's southern sea frontiers present today the threat of Soviet and Arab attacks at the north and south of Africa.

The West has invited the Soviet bloc to attend exploratory talks on MBFR in January. Other proposals urged a common policy to begin on mutual and balanced force reductions between the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The West has invited the Soviet bloc to attend exploratory talks on MBFR in January. Other proposals urged a common policy to begin on mutual and balanced force reductions between the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The Romanian phrase was not included.

Other points adopted were: Each country has one representative, but he can delegate his power to speak.

The Finnish government will furnish technical services.

Decisions are to be made only by consensus that is, by unanimous consent.

Working groups can be created, but only by consensus.

No official minutes will be kept.

These rules can be amended only by consensus.

Although the questions of procedure appeared minor, and the Russians urged today that they be completed quickly, they were of intense interest to the participating diplomats. The decisions made now will serve as precedents when, as expected, the conference itself opens next June.

The next consultation meeting Monday will take up the question of publicity and of Mr. Toffertman's assistant.

One delegate called the publicity matter "bloody silly." He pointed out that whatever is decided, the national delegations will find some way to make their positions known. Any statement made by the chairman would have to be approved by the meeting anyhow, he added.

The Romanians started the problem of the assistant by refusing to accept another plan. They insisted that the job, if it has to be filled at all, should be rotated among all participants.

The participants have the week-end to discuss the merits of three possible methods of rotation.

Another issue hovering at the edge of the meeting was raised by the interest of Algeria and Tunisia in the meeting. An Algerian spokesman said that it was possible that an Algerian representative would be permitted to address the meeting, but delegates called this highly unlikely.

Waldheim Grants Observer Status To East Germany

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today granted East Germany observer status at the United Nations, a UN spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim sent a telegram to Otto Winzer, the foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, accepting such a mission.

Mr. Waldheim's action came within hours after he received a formal application from Mr. Winzer.

There is no provision in the UN Charter for observer status of states and the granting of such status is up to the secretary-general. States desiring observer status must be members of at least one UN specialized agency.

East Germany was accepted as member of UNESCO earlier this week. West Germany has been a UN observer since 1953.

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ROMAN HOLIDAY—Christmas is coming and the merchants on the Via Borgognona have spruced up their street with potted plants, a green carpet and small fountains.

Supreme Court's Guidelines

U.S. Judges' Power Widened
By New Rules of Evidence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).

New rules of evidence issued for the federal court system by the Supreme Court this week

give more discretion to judges to admit evidence in both civil and criminal cases where access

had previously been restricted both by statute and court ruling.

The set of rules, issued without fanfare Monday, would be the first to apply uniformly across the country. They are designed to open up the judicial process to more relevant information.

In the words of one lawyer familiar with the code, "The old rules said: 'Nothing is admissible except the following.' The new rules say: 'Everything is admissible except the following.' It's a whole new attitude."

Some of the rules seem likely to generate considerable controversy. These include a relaxation of the traditional ban on receiving hearsay evidence and establishment of a "secret state" system that denies the courts access to information whose disclosure the government regards as "contrary to the public interest."

In Effect in 1973

The new code was largely drafted by an advisory committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference, headed by Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago lawyer. It was officially promulgated this week by the Supreme Court and will go into effect next July 1 if Congress does not take any contrary action.

The rules are expected to have considerable impact on the state courts, although they do not apply there. Codes of civil and criminal procedure for the federal courts issued earlier by the Judicial Conference were widely copied at the state level in the interest of uniformity.

Until now, there have been no uniform evidence rules for the federal courts. Often one rule prevails in one jurisdiction and another in the adjoining one. In many areas, the courts have tried to operate under a series of judicial interpretations that had never been harmonized or codified.

During seven years of study and drafting, the Jenner committee changed several major rules of evidence that have generally been observed in federal courts.

For example, the new rules permit a much wider and less contrived use of expert testimony, authorizing witnesses with "specialized knowledge" to appear and explain the principles of their field without necessarily providing an opinion on the case before the court.

This is likely to reduce considerably the use of the "hypothetical question" under which a lawyer sought from a psychiatrist or other expert his opinion on a sanity question or another technical matter by constructing a question—sometimes taking an hour or more—that incorporated all the evidence before the court.

Another major change involves opening up the cross-examination process in trials. Under the old rules, a lawyer could cross-examine only on subjects raised with the same witness in direct examination by his own lawyer.

Under the new rules, there is no such restriction, although the judge has discretion to limit ques-

tioning if it wanders too far afield.

No provision is made for a privilege protecting doctor-patient conversations although many states recognize it, but a new immunity is established for communications between psychotherapists and their patients.

There is no rule to protect confidential conversations between a reporter and a news source. An official close to the Jenner committee's deliberations said: "No one wanted it."

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In Effect in 1973

16 on Carrier
Now Discharged

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP)—Ten more of the 123

disident sailors from the aircraft carrier Constellation have been discharged, the Navy said yesterday.

This brings the total of announced discharges to 16.

Thirteen of the discharges were honorable and three were less

desirable general discharges, a Navy spokesman said. He did not identify any of the sailors or disclose reasons for the discharges.

The discharges stem from recent disciplinary hearings, the spokesman said. He said a few hearings remain to be completed.

The sailors, most of them black, were ordered off the carrier Nov. 4 after complaining of racial discrimination.

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The Foreign Policy of Economics

President Nixon is now preparing himself for the possibility that economics and trade will be the largest part of his foreign policy next year. He is dissatisfied with the way that this government makes up its mind on foreign economic issues, and he is right about that. But reorganizing the bureaucracy is the least interesting part of the overhaul that he is now undertaking. The essential question is not the precise flow of the paperwork, or the relationship between the State Department and the Treasury. It is the strength and the stamina of this administration to pursue the President's admirable and repeated declarations in favor of free and expanding trade throughout the world.

World trade is a highly uncomfortable subject for governments and the men who run them. The fluctuations of imports and exports mean jobs at home. They affect levels of earnings and standards of living. The other aspects of foreign policy, from Peking to SALT, hardly touch the daily life of the nation. But the rules that govern the commerce in shoes and television sets are another matter altogether.

The secretary of commerce, Mr. Peterson, suggested in a recent speech that Mr. Nixon's sudden change of economic direction last year prepared the world for a new economic equilibrium of competition and rising production. One hopes so. But it ought not be entirely forgotten that last year's new policy was accompanied by a sudden stiff surtax on imports, and loud threats of a trade war. The period of the surtax was also the period of squeezing new quota restrictions on textile imports from the Japanese, and further import quotas to protect the sluggish American steel industry. The surtax was lifted at the end of the year, but the quotas are still very much with us. The principle of free trade is simple. The practice is more difficult.

One of the reasons that it has become very difficult indeed lately is the enormous confusion within the government over American basic purposes. It is not clear to our trading partners, or to foreign businessmen, or even to the various branches of the United States government, precisely what the administration is driving toward. Mr. Peterson accurately observed that the United States has traditionally treated the world economy as a second-rate issue, safe for all but the technicians to ignore. Suddenly it is a first-rate issue.

The disorganization within the government itself has now reached a point at which foreign diplomats here complain bitterly of taking economic inquiries to the State Department only to be told that Commerce is handling them; and being told at Commerce that it's a Treasury matter; and hearing along the way that the real holdup is in one of the congressional committees, or perhaps even at the White House. Without large guiding rules that everyone can see, each narrow case is fought over and settled individually on terms that usually depend on the political forces involved.

Put broadly, the real question is how much foreign competition the United States is now willing to run. But the answer depends very greatly on the rules, and whether most Americans are willing to accept them as fair. Those rules now have to be worked out, and the process is just about to begin. It will take place in a counterpoint between Congress and two separate international negotiations, one on money and the other on trade. The congressional debate will begin as soon as the administration introduces its trade legislation early next year. Managing this process will be an extraordinary test of Mr. Nixon's political skill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Visas for Ideas?

Well before the end of the 1970s, a major technological development is likely to revolutionize world communications. It takes the form of a new generation of communications satellites that will be able to transmit radio and television broadcasts directly to home receivers, eliminating steps which now put barriers between satellite transmissions and mass audiences all over the world.

In the light of history, it was hardly surprising to find the Soviet Union earlier this year announcing its unhappiness at the prospect of direct people-to-people communication via satellite. Moscow has even hinted broadly that it intends to destroy satellites broadcasting to the Soviet audience ideas the Kremlin does not approve. What is surprising—and dismaying—is the recent majority vote by a UNESCO committee in Paris backing a similarly restrictive philosophy. The UNESCO committee has come out, in effect, for giving every country censorship right over what satellites may and may not broadcast to the people of each receiving country. The effect of the com-

mittee's vote is to establish in international law the concept of visas for ideas.

A host of rationalizations has been offered in an embarrassed effort to justify this effort to legitimize censorship of the global air waves. The French, for example, are reported to be worried that the English language may overwhelm French in France and its former colonies. The hobgoblin of a satellite devoted to nothing but pornographic television programs has been raised in some quarters.

But all such objections are unconvincing for believers in maximum freedom of exchange for ideas. There is no reason why an international analogue of this country's Federal Communications Commission should not lay down basic ground rules—far short of censorship—to govern direct satellite broadcasts to homes. Only regimes afraid to expose their peoples to free competition in ideas can back the restrictive provision voted at the meeting of UNESCO, an organization which up to now has had a proud record of encouraging the free flow of ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Belgium's Language Problems

The resignation of Gaston Eyskens's coalition government follows a pattern familiar in Belgium. Each time a government is formed, its members set out to try to resolve the issue which brought down the previous government. And each time their good intentions fall short. The average life of governments in Belgium is a mere 20 months. The issue which threatens them is the old familiar language problem. Its very persistence shows that regional differences—of custom, manners or language—are very far from being flattened out or "harmonized" within the European community.

No one can doubt, looking at the example of Belgium, that all the deep and cherished differences, some healthy and others less so, which exist among European peoples will continue to color our common culture.

—From the Times (London).

Immigration and Britain

It would be manifestly unjust if, in acceding to the Common Market, Britain were to give European immigrants an advantage over those from the Commonwealth, whatever their origin, in obtaining permission to live and work in the country. Critics have justifiably pointed out that many Commonwealth citizens have fought two World Wars and it would be invidious in the extreme if

allens against whom Britain and its allies fought were now to be given priority.

Commonwealth citizens holding British passports, and this includes many from Hong Kong, should not be at a disadvantage compared with Europeans. The world amount to a breach of faith and disavowal of the nationality that Britain has conferred willingly in the past upon its colonial and Commonwealth subjects.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Andreotti Seems in Control

Despite a spate of troubles in Italy, Mr. Andreotti seems to be in control. He appealed earlier this week for a "period of tranquility" which sounds a bit wistful at a time when three million people are out on strike. Virtually all the strikes, however, are demonstrations in support of new national contracts. The outlook therefore is not so bad as it looks. In recent months the parliament have come to respect the prime minister's adroitness for handling awkward situations. The major problems remain, and the worst of them is inflation. The approaching round of wage increases will make matters worse. In this context it seems curious that Mr. Andreotti should have chosen to increase ministerial salaries, almost doubling his own pay in the process.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1897
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been in New York explaining the currency proposals to be set forth in Mr. McKinley's message. Generally, they were approved by the financial circles. All the reforms recommended tend towards the maintenance of a gold standard, as, for instance, the proposal to have the Treasury a gold reserve of \$125,000,000 and that no paper money should be in exchange for gold.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1822
NEW YORK—A Shakespeare wave is coming for the stage. Following the announcement yesterday that both Miss Jane Cowl and Miss Ethel Barrymore are rehearsing the role of Juliet in two different productions of the same play, it was announced today that Miss Marjorie Rambeau intends to play Rosalind in "As You Like It," while Miss Florence Reed wants to do Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," and there is also supposed to be a new production of "Henry V."



The Tyranny of Words

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the brutal language of politics, not only men and women but words lose their reputations. The word "appeasement," for example, was a casualty of World War II, and in the present struggle between freedom and authority in America, "permissive" and "permissiveness" have come to mean a weakness or lack of human character and a menace to the Republic.

This was not what these words originally meant. Even the latest American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language says the word "appease" means "to bring peace, to placate, soothe, to satisfy or relieve"—in other words, to do what every sensible family does to hold things together.

But since Neville Chamberlain in the tragic struggle at Munich before the last world war, "appeasement" has come to mean making dishonorable concessions to evil men to save your hide for a little while. And "permissive" is now going through the same transformation from meaning "lenient, tolerant, permitting discretion" to meaning the granting of all traditional values and an invitation to moral and political chaos.

Orwell Essay

George Orwell noted this connection between the imprecision of language and the corruption of politics long ago. In a brilliant essay on "Politics and the English Language," he said: "A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fall all the more completely because he drinks."

"It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. . . . If thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought."

This may very well be what is happening now here in America. President Nixon, after his spectacular victory in this month's election, has committed himself to a battle in his second term against "permissiveness" in the nation. He has said we are slack and indulgent. He has even been bold enough to say that his own administration is loose and overindulgent, and needs to be trimmed down, and no fair-minded person could dispute him on the point.

But in the process, he has been very imprecise and partisan in defining a very good point. He has left the country with the impression that he thinks the welfare system is a mess, which it is, that the militant young women blacks and university professors have affronted the comfortable American middle-class majority, which they have, and therefore that he must try in his second term to put an end to this "permissiveness."

It is ironic that Nixon has emerged from his landslide victory calling for change and moral reformation, which was the theme of his defeated opponent in the election campaign, but he is fighting "permissiveness" on very narrow grounds.

'Shape Up'

He is saying that the welfare system is slack and corrupt, and that the poor, the young and the noisy blacks, women, and dissenters in the universities, press, television, and even in the business community should "shape

up," and back the President when he makes tough decisions.

But he doesn't carry the good fight against selfishness and permissiveness all the way. He is for disciplining the cheaters on welfare but not for disciplining cheaters in business. He is against "throwing dollars" at the problems of health, education, and welfare, but he is throwing dollars at the problems of defense at the Pentagon, and buying a volunteer defense force with a rising Pentagon budget of more than \$80 billion a year.

Nixon will be 60 years old in January before his inauguration for a second term. He knows more than most about the "permissiveness" of his own generation. He is undoubtedly right in calling for more authority, discipline and sacrifice, but this probably means more taxes and austerity for the comfortable middle class that elected him for a second term, and so far he has not called on them to sacrifice.

He is against permissiveness, which he defines as acquiescence to blackmail by the welfare poor, and weak accommodation with young dissenters, but he is permissive with the most wasteful military establishment in history at the Pentagon, permissive with defense contractors, permissive with his political allies at the

Watergate, and permissive with the fund-raisers who financed his re-election.

In short, the President is in danger of debasing his own principle. Very few people in this town would argue against his cry for more discipline in American life, but to be effective, it has to be applied across the board, not only on welfare policy but on tax policy. Words have to be used accurately to have effective meaning. If Nixon is to use his second term to bring an end to "permissiveness" meaning slackness, selfishness, then, to be effective, it has to be applied to the permissiveness of the rich and the comfortable majority as well as to the poor.

The young did not invent permissiveness. It is all around us at the top of the government and business and the professions, presided over by aging men, who practice the slackness they deplore in the young.

Given this situation, it is odd that Nixon uses these words and principles so casually. He has won a great victory, and now has a chance to make a new beginning. But if he is going to start it with a moral crusade against permissiveness, he is probably going to have to apply it to the rich and the middle class as well as to the poor.

Of Law and Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—In the period of domestic American Communist-hunting after World War II, one outrageous case was that of Edward K. Barsky, a New York doctor. When he refused to give the House Un-American Activities Committee the records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Dr. Barsky was jailed for contempt. The New York Regents then suspended his license to practice medicine, and the Supreme Court found that action constitutional. Justice Black, Frankfurter and Douglas dissenting.

The episode of Dr. Barsky came to mind when Prof. Samuel Popkin of Harvard was led off to jail in handcuffs the other day. He had been held in contempt for refusing to answer a federal prosecutor's questions, before a grand jury, about persons who knew of the existence of the Pentagon Papers.

The two cases are of course different in their settings. But they are alike in showing how, even in a constitutional democracy, vindictive men may abuse authority: how they may use the law to threaten interests of privacy and professional integrity that a civilized society treasures.

Vietnam Interest

Prof. Popkin, to his present misfortune, is interested in Vietnam. He had heard of the multi-volume history of American involvement there before it leaked out as the Pentagon Papers; so had a number of other persons with whom he talked, some of them government officials.

The prosecution made no claim that Popkin had anything to do with the leaking of the papers or knew who did. It evidently wanted him to list people who were aware of them so that it could do some fishing. Popkin took the view that to do so would violate the confidentiality of scholarly conversations.

The Popkin case shows the danger of treating legal issues in terms of abstract power, of abstractions. It argues that the law should look at the real social interests involved in a dispute and try to balance them.

Just last term in the Supreme Court the press argued, in the case of *U.S. vs. Caldwell*, that it was entitled to a special, absolute privilege against testifying in criminal cases. I wondered at the time why the public—or constitutional—interest would be different if a Ralph Nader were trying to protect his sources. The Popkin affair makes clear that the public also may have a compelling interest in protecting the confidences of scholars.

Vague Assurances

Unfortunately the Supreme Court decided the *Caldwell* case in terms of power. A 5-to-4 majority held that the government's general authority to compel testimony overrode the First Amendment claim of the press. The majority gave some vague assurances of protection against abuse of the inquisitorial power. But the lower courts, as in the Popkin case, have understandably read the decision as a broad charter for prosecutors.

We can see now that the problem was really a different one, the duty of the courts more delicate. Judges should have to weigh two different claims when the contempt process is used to compel testimony.

One is the claim of privacy. The nature of the particular claimant—reporter, professor or what—is less important than a common-sense view of the social interest involved. In the Popkin case that is strong: The United States especially relies on the integrity of its university community for ideas to break out of the received wisdom that has left

GOP Grumbling

Richard M. Nixon As Party Leader

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Assessing the consequences, many influential Republicans seem to be about as unhappy with President Nixon's electoral victory as their Democratic opposite numbers are with Sen. McGovern's defeat. Republican unhappiness derives from the feeling that Mr. Nixon was so determined to score a vindictive triumph for himself and his administration that he was indifferent to the welfare of his own party and that his neglect will prove costly.

Grumbling about the President's failure to campaign vigorously for Republicans at the Congressional and state levels started long before election day. The grumbling surfaced in public complaint when the vote count revealed that Democrats had emerged from the Nixon sweep still in firm control of both branches of Congress and most state governments.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, told the Associated Press that the party only had been severely damaged by the nature of the campaign. He said he doubted that Mr. Nixon realized the depth of resentment among Republican senators. It will not be easy, Sen. Dominick predicted, for the White House to invoke party loyalty in behalf of its legislative recommendations in the next Congress.

Split Responsibility

Similar sentiments were expressed by other Republican office holders. Sen. Lowell Welker Jr. of Connecticut, for example, said the Republicans should never again split responsibility between the National Committee and a separate organization devoted to the single objective of electing a President, as it did this time by permitting creation and independent operation of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

What eats at the Republicans more than the President's self-imposed isolation from the Congressional campaigns is the feast-and-famine way the party's finances were handled. The presidential campaign feasted and some of the Congressional campaigns starved. The Committee for the Re-election of the President, it is charged, monopolized the big contributions and spent them for its own single-minded purpose. Heavy contributors, when solicited by Congressional candidates, were often told that they had done what they could—for the President.

Republican politicians are realistic enough to understand why Mr. Nixon chose to campaign as he did. As the nominee of the minority party, he had to court Democratic and independent voters. The way to do this was to play down party "nationalism."

By bucking entrenched Democratic senators or lacking Republican long shots, Mr. Nixon might have discouraged the ticket-splitting that gave him his big majority. Moreover, the President was obligated to several Democratic senators, most notably Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for past favors, and counted upon them for future cooperation.

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Any President, in his dealing with Congress, possesses a personal persuasion that has little to do with party affiliations. But good will helps at all times. At the moment it appears that Mr. Nixon will be more hindered than helped, even by members of his own party.

Letters

Air Piracy Remedy?

An editorial, "To Curb Hijacks, Improve Ties With Cuba" (HT Nov. 15) advocates some recognition of Cuba as a remedy for hijackings.

As far as I can see, the remedy would be to make it boarding inspectors' personal responsibility: I, as a plane the have cleared has been taken a firm jail term for them—parole, no nonsense. In other words, define the responsibility and then enforce it.

LEON BROCK,
Lausanne, Switzerland.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that their writers be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing their writer's complete address.

In His 'New Society'

Marcos Pledges Protection To Philippines Businessmen

MANILA, Nov. 24 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos promised the nation's leading businessmen today that their profits and businesses will be protected under his "new society."

But he also said the business sector will have to assume new responsibilities for equalizing income and opportunities in the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos admitted that since martial law was implemented Sept. 22, stagnation has appeared in business because of uncertainties about his objectives.

Speaking at the Malacanang Presidential Palace before the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and other leading businessmen, the 65-year-old president said, "We must destroy rumor-mongering, speculation and hesitation, which are destructive of positive business and government."

"The government does not and has never contemplated doing anything to subvert free enterprise and to make it anything other than a real and useful part of our democratic system," Mr. Marcos said.

Government Takeovers
He acknowledged, however, that some uncertainty has entered because of the government takeover of the supervision of several major companies, including the Manila Electric Co., the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and the Philippine National Railways Corp.

In seeking the cooperation of businessmen in his revolution to "democratize wealth and property," Mr. Marcos announced three new decrees: a general amnesty on unpaid taxes and new taxes on liquor and cigarettes. The amnesty will require an unquestioned payment of 10 percent of all previously undeclared taxes and a 40 percent settlement in owed back taxes if settled before the end of January.

"God help those who don't take advantage of this," Mr. Marcos said.

He said new tax investigative bodies with full powers to check into business records are being established to deal with those who do not comply.

Martial law was established to "dismantle the armed force of rebellion" and "to eradicate the social causes of that rebellion," the president said.

Mr. Marcos said one of the chief causes was the wide gap between rich and poor. "This must be redressed now. This is the purpose of the new order," he said.

"This is a firm commitment. If justice is given, it will be given to everyone."

"Equitable distribution of the benefits of progress must be enjoyed more widely than in years past."

He added, "We will in no way hamper, defeat or destroy the initiative of the private sector."

Britain, Iceland Meet Monday on Fishing Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Talks between British and Icelandic ministers will open in Reykjavik on Monday on the fishing limits dispute despite recent incidents between British trawlers and Icelandic gunboats. British officials said today.

The British team, which is striving for an interim solution, will be led by Lady Tweedsmuir, minister of state at the Foreign Office.

The dispute is over Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles last Sept. 1. Britain and West Germany maintain this extension violates international law. In the latest incident, off Iceland's northern coast, an Icelandic Coast Guard vessel, the Odinn, cut the trailing wires of a British trawler. British trawlers then attacked Icelandic gunboats and three were sunk and bolts at them, Icelandic officials said.



Ferdinand Marcos

Russia, Japan Sign Accord Over Oil, Gas Development

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Japan and the Soviet Union signed a memorandum today on a joint project to exploit oil and natural gas resources on the continental shelf off Sakhalin.

A 10-member Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai G. Ostrov and 14 leading Japanese businessmen discussed the Soviet Union's three large-scale undertakings for energy resources development in a week-long conference in Tokyo.

These projects are development of oil and gas resources in Sakhalin, natural gas deposits at Yakutsk, in east Siberia, and oil fields at Tyumen, in west Siberia.

Moscow is seeking financial and technical assistance from Japan and the United States for the large projects.

In Moscow, representatives of seven American banks, who arrived in the Soviet capital following the American-Soviet trade agreement signed Oct. 18, reportedly have been holding talks with Soviet officials on possible American loans to aid the Russian natural resources development programs.

Hiroshi Anzai, president of the Tokyo Gas Company, who headed

a Japanese economic mission to Moscow last month for talks on the Soviet projects, said that he had discussed the Yakutsk natural gas development plan with U.S. officials and executives of Texas Eastern Transmission, El Paso Natural Gas and Occidental Petroleum. The American firms showed interest in the project.

Gulf Oil Corp. of the United States has been requested to participate in the Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas deposits on the Sakhalin continental shelf.

Potential deposits of oil and natural gas in the continental shelf are considered to be three billion to five billion tons.

The Soviet Union is said to be seeking at least \$3 billion in bank loans to finance part of its development projects.

Points of Accord
TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Soviet-Japanese agreement signed today calls for the Japanese side:

- To provide the Soviet Union with \$200 million in credits for the purchase of equipment, machinery and materials necessary for prospecting.
- To give favorable consideration to a Soviet request for \$30 million in credits to purchase consumer products.
- To bear about one-half of the total cost of exploratory work.
- To provide a boring machine on a commercial basis next year.

Armed Man Holds Plane At Frankfurt

Canadian Stewardess Is Only Hostage

FRANKFURT, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A gunman with "an East European accent" kidnapped a stewardess aboard a parked airplane today and threatened to dynamite the plane unless Germany returned a Czech defector, accused of murder, to Prague.

Police said the unidentified gunman gave them 24 hours, from about 4 p.m. today, to hand over a Czech national who allegedly shot and killed a Czechoslovak pilot during a skyjacking-defection to Germany in June.

The defector, Lubomir Adamica, 23, is in German custody awaiting trial.

The gunman, holding the stewardess at gunpoint on board an Air Canada plane, said he wanted this man brought to the plane and returned to Prague. The Czechs want him for murder.

The police said the man had given them 24 hours to hand over a Czech who allegedly shot and killed a Czech pilot during a skyjacking-defection to West Germany in June.

The man, Lubomir Adamica, 23, is awaiting trial.

The gunman, holding the stewardess at gunpoint, said he wanted Mr. Adamica brought to the Air Canada plane and returned to Prague, where the Czechs have charged him with murder.

Otherwise, they reported, he had dynamite in a box and would use it to blow up the plane at Rhein-Main airport. It held only him and the Air Canada stewardess, Margit Sommer, 31, officials said.

The police surrounded the plane and police chief Knut Mueller bargained with the man. He was described as about 50 years old and said to speak German with "an East European accent."

An Air Canada spokesman, Dieter Gramatzki, said the man had boarded the plane disguised in overalls as a workman just before it was due to take off for Montreal. Coincidentally, he said, all 21 passengers had been removed shortly before because a woman passenger said she thought another passenger "looked suspicious."

According to police records, 12 Czechs are in prison or in pretrial custody in the hijacking of Czechoslovak planes to West Germany.

British Living Standard Called 30 Years Behind That of U.S.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The British will take until the year 2001 to catch up with the present living standards of Americans, an official report said today.

The report, commissioned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to gauge post-office needs 30 years hence, drew a picture of Britain with 20 percent more people turning out and consuming far more goods than now.

Colin Leicester, head of the research team producing the computerized long-range forecast, said the predictions were made "with the heroic assumption that no further major disruption will occur."

The main forecasts in the publication, entitled "Britain 2001 AD," were that:

- There will be a car for every two people compared with one for every two households at present.
- Britain's working week will shorten by half a day to four and a half days, and annual vacations may average seven weeks.
- Annual economic growth will rise from the current 2 1/4 percent a year to 3.6 percent, and the average British household will be pulling in as much cash a week as the average American family does now.
- Britain's population, now 55.3 million, will be 66.5 million.

The report added that every household will have at least one telephone, and people at the turn of the century will be writing fewer letters.

Italians Going to the Polls To Choose Local Officials

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP).—Four million Italians go to the polls Sunday in regional elections providing the first electoral sounding since Premier Giulio Andreotti's government took office last June.

Italy's sagging economy and rising cost of living are the main issues before the voters.

Because of the significance of the election as a weathervane, Mr. Andreotti has campaigned hard across Italy in quest of support for the parties of his centrist coalition government.

"The parties of the government are asking for a sign of support for our work of construction and reconstruction—difficult but not impossible," he told a campaign rally recently in Novara.

Local elections will be held in about 1,000 districts—in regions, provinces, cities and towns. In addition, voters in the French-speaking region of Valle d'Aosta will pick two representatives to the national parliament to replace two dead men elected in the May 7-8 national elections.

Died in Car Accident
These two men were killed in a car accident two weeks before the election but their names remained on the ballot and the voters put them in office. The results won't affect the balance in parliament.

30 Jailed Czechs Lose Appeals on Subversion Trials

PRAGUE, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Thirty Czechoslovak liberals sent to prison in a series of subversion trials last summer have had appeals of their sentences rejected by the Supreme Court, usually reliable sources said today.

Three of the 46 persons convicted have had sentences cut as a result of appeals. They are Anna Sabatova, three and a half years reduced to three years, her brother Vaclav, 25, whose two-year term was suspended for three years, and Karel Cefka, two years reduced to 18 months.

Most of the 13 others received suspended prison sentences and did not appeal, the sources said.

Among the unsuccessful appellants were Prof. Milan Huelb, former head of the Communist party's higher-education college, former member of the Central Committee and once a friend of the party leader, Gustav Husak. Prof. Huelb received six and a half years.

Another is Prof. Jaroslav Sabata, former party chief in Brno and a leading theoretician of the liberal era, whose six-and-a-half-year sentence was confirmed, as was a two-and-a-half-year term passed on his son Jan.

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Around the European Galleries and Museums

Rome

Margherita Benetti, Recent Etchings. Galleria Rizzoli, 76 Via Veneto, Rome.

Margherita Benetti's quiet strength lies unfolded in her latest abstract etchings: moods, memories, dreams, have the scope of whole continents. Alone

and unaffected, she has always sought an expression of her own. Her compositional diversity is great: apparitions, meandering texture, sudden bursts of small marks hint at autumn hazes, star clusters, imaginary cities.

Unlike most contemporary printmakers, who work on a plate in the beginning but then have it processed by craftsmen, Mar-

gherita Benetti does it all by herself from first line through inking and printing. That is why her etchings are complete works and all the more timeless for their gentle poetry and depth of feeling.

Tenth National Quadriennale of Art, Palazzo Delle Esposizioni,

194 Via Nazionale, Rome, to Dec. 31.

That figurative art may be off to a new start in Italy is amply demonstrated in this giant show which, in some ways, also reflects the international situation of art. The exhibition has three painting sections, a sculpture section, and eight retrospectives.

The first section, "New Investigations of the Image," is the most up-to-date. It is overwhelmingly devoted to social protest: Lenin, factory workers, the Vietnam war, allegories on life in the consumer society. They are rendered in the techniques of the media despised, using photographic blowups, montages, images like color TV projections, stencils, air brushes, all the tools of advertising. The works are brightly and heroically large. Some of the painters also seem to be flirting with the new American hyperrealism. In Italy, art is closely connected with poli-

tics. That this section favors Communist commonplaces—the Communist party in Italy is hardly radical—might just be accidental. In any case, most of the social consciousness is self-conscious.

There are exceptions of course. Angeli, once the golden boy of pop, is coming into his own with enigmatic interiors of a wanted roughness. Low key colors, awkward figures and symbols of modern life merely hint at things and so contrast sharply with the explicit slickness around him.

Cumbe's comic book gaiety is not at all harmless. His irony and calligraphy are not far from Novelli, and his funny monsters sometimes remind one of Matta. There is a refreshingly original force to his humorous attitude with a sly social critical edge.

Three others fit even more uneasily into the general frame. Pozzati's bland communitarian of pears and roses, the knobs of the drawers they nestle in sticking out bodily from the canvases, amuse all the viewers who pass by. Marotta's little magic forest environment made out of plastic trees in clear electric colors and Del Pezzo's wooden rainbows seem like toys for grown-up children. Technically these men may be too pat and too close to interior decoration, yet they represent a positive new brand of figurative art.

Retrospectives

The retrospectives are dominated by the one devoted to Mario Cavaglieri (1887-1969), who was at the height of his powers in the early 20s. His late impressionist paintings are curiously reminiscent of a figurative trend current in America, the paintings of Porter, Trellick and Georges, which also derive from Vuillard. A marvelous play of paint—thick dabs, drips, or en-crusting strokes—describes humorous interiors: fashionable ladies among parrots, palms, chinoserie and cushions, the light glancing over and around them and the velvet and crystal surfaces. Though at times a little stilted, or exhibiting bravura, his elegance is very enjoyable.

Dominico Gnoli, who died in 1970 at the age of 37, is also a painter of international scope. His melancholy vision is like Alice's after she had been drinking from the mysterious bottle. Gnoli is puzzled by the absurdity of everyday life. Its details loom in giant size before him: a vast pocket lies gaping in the middle of a field of patterned suitcloth; a curl of hair falls on a woman's

shoulder as if it were made of metal cables; a safe corner is as tall as a skyscraper; the imprint of a human body leaves a dent as firm as marble in a just step-in bed—a monument to sleep? There are also big dead-pan bronzes—a man's tie all by itself, Mimie Mouse's huge pair of shoes with stiletto heels. This strange super realism, in some ways evoking Magritte, reports on the tragicomic of human striving by over-emphasizing its humdrum materiality.

In the sculpture section there is much writing and etching of bodies in various metals. A strange giant object by Taffel is black and disturbing and might well be the spirit of the Roman traffic jam. Trubiani, desolately far-fetched symbolism, manages to combine odd metals with leather straps in gimmicky but inventive assemblages. Mazzulo's animals are quite straight, while Vangi's marbles and polychromes of people frozen while trying to escape their own skin could only be interpretations of contemporary anxiety.

Second Section

While Section One may be heavy handed at times, it is over abstraction pop and has freed itself from tradition. But the second painting section, "Aspects of Contemporary Figurative Art," has not. Meloni's cheery allusions, the night fantasies of Zaccaro, the paint flourishes of Treccani and Carli are here.

The third section, "Outline of Figurative Art From the Late 19th Century Until 1935," proves once again that size has little to do with quality. The small paintings of the Macchiaioli, futurists, the disturbing surrealism of Savinio and his brother De Chirico, the delightful Seipone, Dongi of the Roman school, Viani, Morandi, Meli, and Modigliani and many others often radiate more meaning on a little picture than many a ponderous work ten times its size downstairs.

Among other things the exhibition makes one wonder about the state of women in Italian society: There are about 200 exhibitors of whom only three are women. One also questions the tremendous effort which must have gone into mounting this all too comprehensive survey, and the wisdom of showing so much art all at once, when the far more selective and knowledgeable National Gallery of Modern Art is languishing for lack of funds. Whatever the reasons for this encyclopedic showing, it makes for a into all of today's figurative trends and is often more for-

ward looking and lively than most European shows.

Paris

Botero, Galerie Claude Bernard, 3 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to end December.

A collection of pastels, charcoal and red-chalk drawing by Colombian artist Botero portrays a world peopled by adipose men and women with minute mouths and noses and airs of prim self-satisfied distinction. Even the objects, the vegetables and fruits, and knives and jugs are plump. The craft with which this is done is first rate. And what is implied by the omnipresent fatness? His retarded eyes may be caricatures of some aspects of a certain Latin-American mentality, but they are also the ironic transposition of a universally human self-idealization, and the organism's gluttonous desire to preserve itself from death. What makes his people so repulsively pathetic is their unbreachable certainty that they are paragons of distinction, beauty, and social qualities. It is this certainty that makes them monsters.

Bertini, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 8. Gianni Bertini projects pictures on to photosensitized canvas and works them over in various ways. Machines and the feminine anatomy, more or less blended into one another, are the favored subject and this no doubt explains Bertini's calling his work "neo-art." Bertini displays a cheerful, devil-may-care attitude about his art. He has a genuine Italian mobility which gives much of his paintings considerable wit. His vocabulary is close to that of publicity, his point satirical and easy to grasp.

Ivan Thelmer, Galerie Armand Zerbib, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to end December. Ivan Thelmer uses a classical pictorial approach to landscapes upon which he superimposes faint geometric figures which appear to analyze the space portrayed. Discreetly sinister details are also visible: a large hole with a heap of rubble next to it, a giant insect entering the hole. There is some sort of original nightmare in his work which reminds one of surrealism without seeming derivative.

Pol Bury, CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to Jan. 2. A collection of some 90 kinetic sculptures and engravings by Belgian artist Pol Bury, who is one of the most interesting of the kinetic artists today. I was

particularly interested by his recent exhibition at the Galerie Maeght and found the present one less striking, perhaps because it includes a lot of earlier works which are less mysteriously effective. Bury uses an extremely slow movement that can sometimes almost escape the eye. Metallic spheres moved about on a flat surface by magnets are one characteristic form taken by Bury's work and represent a solution which avoids the repetitiveness of much kinetic work.

Sergio de Castro, Galerie Jacob, 28 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Dec. 7. Gouaches by Argentine artist Sergio de Castro, who, with a single-mindedness worthy of Mondrian, explores the formal possibilities of the canvases piled up in his studio.

Lucerne

Friedrich Kuhn, Hans Schärer, Philip Schütz, and Michael Buthe, Galerie Stühli, Langacher and Wankmüller, 3 Mültenplatz, Lucerne, through November.

Kuhn, who died last month at 42, dominates the show's three floors with a retrospective of drawings and temperas. He was an erratic, refined and powerful expressionist who smeared his images with pencil, paint and collage, often using for themes devils, shoes or a lady and palm trees. Kuhn, who was born in Zurich, was fascinated by Mexican folk art and the painting of Tamayo. However, by personal force, Kuhn hurdled cultural obstacles and emerged with new insights and sensibility.

Philip Schärer, a Swiss draftsman and sculptor, shows a sculpture in silver and white resin which is an apt piece to the subconscious. Another in foam concrete is synonymous to an ambiguous and busy Italian Nativity scene filled with everything. Schärer's forms are abstractly organic but here and there an image clearly manifests itself: a finger, a table, some stairs, in scale or out depending on a point of view which shifts and beguiles.

Hans Schärer, also Swiss, displays temperas of definitely sublimistic orgies in scorching colors that have a pre-Columbian quality.

With a few intelligence, Michael Buthe, from Cologne, assembles montage drawings of stains, pencil scribbles, torn paper edges, found objects and animal outlines. All is illusion, placement and idea.

—JOY DAYVONT



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LONDON THEATER Bacall—Brilliant, 'Applause'—Tinsely

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Two cheers for "Applause" at Her Majesty's Theatre. It is a show as has had to overcome a disconcerting "Company" a much better musical and one of the few at had some relevance—it made a mockery of an audience's everyday problems.

"Applause" is straight escapism all that makes the mistake of trying to be contemporary. Based on Joseph Mankiewicz's splendid, enjoyable film "All About Eve," follows the same plot line about a aging star usurped by an ambitious understudy. But the new book by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, substitutes something softer for Mr. Mankiewicz's malevolent wit and his version of all the old show-biz clichés of overnight stardom that are being so lovingly parodied in Hampstead's latest musical "Dames at Sea." The story, postulating show business glamour and untouchability, was something of a period piece even in 1950 and with every reference to Vietnam or in an inimitable sequence set in a bar, the show loses its edibility. The finale, with the star giving up everything for the man she loves, is distinctly soggy and other changes from the original are not for the better. Kenneth's limp-wristed hardiness, a confident to everyone and an observer of backstage bickering, a poor substitute for the film's unaesthetic, described by Betty Davis as "that venomous fish-like." That adulterous attitude as gone, to be replaced by something nearer reverence, a case of ripping away the false show-biz tinsel to reveal the real tinsel beneath.

\$312,000 for Rothschild Cabinet

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A small Louis XV tulip wood cabinet by Martin Carlin belonging to Baron Guy de Rothschild was sold for £130,000 (about \$312,000), Sotheby's today.

The piece was the highlight of 34 lots of furniture and clocks put for sale by the baron. They were from Ferrières, the Rothschild estate near Paris. The cabinet and most other items were in a collection formed by Baron Alphonse, grandfather of Baron Guy.

Lauren Bacall and Eric Flynn in "Applause."



What "Applause" has is Lauren Bacall as Margo Channing, giving a performance as remarkable and as captivating as that of Bette Davis in the film version. If, like Margo Channing, Miss Bacall counts critical superlatives, I'll gladly add one "incandescent" and several "brilliant" to the chorus of praise that has greeted her London debut.

Undulating wickedly across the stage or seductively wiggling her back to the audience, huskily caressing her words or growling out innuendos with perfect timing, she gives a star performance that overcomes all obstacles—the weakness of some of the songs, the indifference of her own singing voice—and triumphantly sweeps all before it. Her best song, "Who's That Girl?" sung to the late television show of one of her 1940s films, almost justifies the show's modern setting.

The irresistible Miss Bacall adds another dimension to an otherwise ordinary show. The music and lyrics of Charles Strouse and Lee Adams, although pleasant enough, are inferior to their work for "I and Albert." The rest of the cast are expert in what they do, but bland and easily forgettable.

It was in 1961 that four university wives provided, with "Beyond the Fringe," the moment when, in the words of Kenneth Tynan, "English comedy took its first decisive step into the second half of the 20th century." Today, Alan Bennett and Jonathan Miller are no longer performers, although they remain entertainers, but the other two, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore, reveal in their new revue "Behind the Fringe" at the Cambridge Theatre that

time has stood still and even regressed. They sensibly save until last their best sketch, which is indeed hilarious: a conversation on women's lib by their lower-class personae, Dud and Pete, during which Dud energetically tears his plastic mac. But their humor has become more ingrown, less concerned with mocking the pretensions and pomposities of the world, and frequently predictable. They are sometimes easily satisfied with their own jokes—you have only to compare Dr. Miller's black politician of 11 years ago with Mr. Cook's feeble attempt to make fun of General Amin to appreciate the loss. The show is half-good with some of their 18 numbers scoring. The moments when their surrealist humor spirals into extraordinarily funny absurdity are matched by the times it topples into smug facetiousness. They are helped neither by the theater, ill-suited to the intimacies of revue, nor by the staging, nor the use of film.

At the Greenwich Theatre on Thursday, Michele Dotrice stars in Ian Curteis's "The Inferno," a play set in the 16th-century about a farm girl who develops religious mania and denounces Henry VIII's marriage to Anne Boleyn.

A play by a new black playwright about West Indian immigrants' attitudes to England, Alfred Fagon's "11 Josephine House" has opened at the "Almost Free Theatre."

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Confidence in the abilities of French auctioneers to do justice to a good private collection seems to be growing.

Yesterday, old master paintings and other works once owned by a certain Mr. X were sold at Palais Galliera in Paris by the Andap, Godeau, Solanet group. Two years ago, Mr. X's heirs would have doubtless sent the collection to London for auction in the reasonable expectation that prices would be higher. Paris, then, was no place to sell old masters. Their decision, coupled with several other sales scheduled in the next three weeks, demonstrates that Paris auctioneers are gradually winning the faith of those with important works to sell.

The prices at the Mr. X sale indicate that the faith is not misplaced; they were on a very high level. This was the first group of major old masters from a single collection to be sold in Paris in a long time. Although the catalogue made no mention of provenance, a glance was enough to convince one that most of the pictures had been gathered by a single person. Here was the core of a collection formed over a 50-year period by a "man of taste." A few minor additions from other sources had been made to round out the sale as private sources confirmed. Scattered here and there were a group of pictures summing up so neatly the high standards of collecting that typified the European upper classes at the turn of the century.

Aesthetic

Mr. X was primarily interested in quality, no matter who signed the pictures. His aesthetic leanings were precise. He wanted still lifes or studies of insects and birds treated as motionless objects. To satisfy this taste, he would buy with equal pleasure a rare study of a bird by Jan Brueghel III ("Jan de Velours," 1668-1836), or another of insects by the lesser-known Jan van Kessel (1626-1679). Everything he selected was characterized by the most subtle kind of compositional

The Linard still life which sold for 380,000 francs. Objects on the table symbolize the five senses.



scheme evolved by the Flemish and carried to perfection by the French Northern school in the first half of the 17th century.

The Brueghel, a study of birds, was sold for 160,000 francs, an extremely high price for a tiny work (24 by 34 1/2 centimeters). The subject is very unusual for any painter of that period. Another very high price was paid for the 1659 Van Kessel study of insects, flowers and seashells. The 182,000 francs it fetched was enormous for a small (16 1/2 by 22 centimeters) painting on copper. But the quality of the work was high and the painter rarely did such studies. The other Van Kessel in the sale made only 88,500 francs, the difference being due to the inferior quality of the brushwork.

Mr. X had only two works by Jacques Linard (1600-1645) but they were among the very finest by the painter—finer than those in the Louvre, more than justifying the 380,000 and 303,000 francs paid for them. Even so, the more expensive of the two, a work symbolizing the five senses done in the late Renaissance manner, was not so well pre-

served as one might have hoped. By all accounts a major work; had it been in pristine condition, it might have fetched 700,000 francs or more.

In addition to everything else, Mr. X had a knack for finding outstanding masterpieces by little-known artists. He bought what is probably one of the finest landscapes by Denis van Alsloot, the landscape—although unsigned, the attribution is certain—with frozen trees and snow-covered plains in the distance is reminiscent of another of his panels, dated 1614 and in the museum at Moskau. It made 134,700 francs, a big but acceptable price in view of its quality. The collector also found an interior by Gervais-Durand Campion (1629-1672) with an unusual composition centered on objects—a faience vase on a table by a window, pans and brass pots on the floor in the foreground. The light effects are of a subtlety comparable to the best of Peter de Roover's creations.

The only important fauve work in Mr. X's collection—a study by Edouard Vuillard in oil on cardboard (37 1/2 by 26 1/2 centimeters), painted in 1892—fetched

250,000 francs, about 50 percent over the presale estimate.

The sale of Mr. X's remarkable collection is to be followed next week by an equally prestigious one. A suite of pictures once incorporated with the decorative paneling in the drawing room of the 18th-century engraver Denartre, will be sold Nov. 28 by Etienne Ader at Palais Galliera.

The pictures are the work of Fragonard and Boucher and come from the Camille Groult collection—as desirable a pedigree as can be had. Another remarkable work in the Ader sale will be Adriaen Isenbrandt's "Portrait of a Young Man," an unusual, powerful work that may be regarded as a major work of the late Renaissance school in Flanders.

At the time when the old masters are coming back to the Paris market, the owners of impressionist works suddenly seem to be prepared to sell their paintings in Paris. Until recently, this category was the quasi-exclusivity of the London and New York auctioneers. On Dec. 4, the Ader-Picard-Tajan group will sell impressionist and modern masters,

also at Galliera. Included will be a late still life by Renoir (of no great quality) and a portrait of Yvonne Printemps by Vuillard.

If these sales are successful, as seems likely, seller confidence in Paris as an auction center is certain to grow, assuring the French of a more important role on an international scale in the years to come.

At Jean-Claude Binoche's sale last Friday at the Espace Cardin (117, Nov. 18-19), 80 percent of the avant-garde pictures found buyers. This is a very high proportion.

Andy Warhol's "Campbell Soup Can, 1967" (91 1/2 by 61 centimeters) brought a stupendous 87,400 francs. But, European avant-garde work sold well too. A Dominique Groult, dated 1957, made 26,900 francs. Leonardo Cremonini's painting, dated 1965, rose to 55,500 francs—far above the estimate. Martial Raysses' "Blanchetement Vibre," dated 1962, brought 115,000 francs and was acquired by the Réunion des Musées Nationaux—the name of the actual museum to which it will go was withheld. This again is a big price.

Surprisingly—at a French sale—an Yves Klein canvas painted a uniform green, and aptly called "Green Monochrome," made 29,100 francs, possibly twice the price that might have been expected. Among the relatively few works that failed to find buyers was Frank Stella's "Aghatana 2, 1968," an essay in acrylic on canvas whose size (280 by 450 centimeters) made it difficult to sell on the Continental market.

On Saturday, when Binoche auctioned more traditional pictures, there was a surprise: An early, rather boring, unattractive oval portrait by Edouard Manet, from the Stavros Niarchos collection, fetched 297,000 francs. A big price for third-rate, atypical Manet.

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(Continued on Page 1)

هذه اعمه الاصل

Music. From rock sessions to steddffods, the Herald Tribune keeps you *au courant* on the current European musical scene.

NFL 49ers Trounce Cowboys by 31-10

By William N. Wallace

DALLAS, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The San Francisco 49ers, who have been staggering through the National Football League this season, lashed out of Texas Stadium last night and erect after beating the Dallas Cowboys, 31-10.

Tom Landry, the Cowboys coach, used the 49ers. "You have to give them a lot of credit," he said. "They took the ball and ran it in the third period and at that time we did it in the per bowl against Miami last night and they did it today." He said the 49ers, a San Francisco line, scored two of the four touchdowns, the first returning a fumble 73 yards the second period and the second when he intercepted a pass from Craig Morton and returned 21 yards. They were the victors in scoring and closing scores.

Steve Spurrier, the quarterback, did not play. A tight end, also a big factor in the score, but the game was won and in the front lines.

Knotty Situation

The result added further knots to the National Conference standings. In winning, the 49ers moved to first place in the Western division by a half-game over the Los Angeles Rams, whom they up at home on Dec. 4, and by a full game over the Atlanta Falcons, whom they play at home on Dec. 10.

As for the Cowboys, Landry just out conceded the Eastern Division title to the Redskins. He said, "I sure wish Washington is happy today. They'll have to really run now to lose the East." He sees the Cowboys as the wild card in the playoffs—the second-division club with the best record.

The Cowboys lost for the first time in magnificent Texas Stadium after a 13-game winning streak in preseason, regular season and post-season contests. Dallas, the defending NFL champion, began auspiciously but came out of the gate in a first quarter, the Cowboys scored four scoring chances the second quarter. Waller fumbled at the 49er yard line, Morton fumbled at the 49er 20 when he tried to throw a pass to the 49er 30, and a penalty caused him to settle for a field goal. Tom Patrick instead of a touchdown.

The Statistics

Although the 49ers led, 14-10, the half, the statistics were the Cowboys' favor, 232 total yards to 87.

It was a different ball game in the second half—all San Francisco. The 49ers drove 94 yards the third period to a touchdown scored by Kwalick on a 12-

yard pass from Spurrier. In the fourth, they added 10 more points on a field goal by Bruce Gossett and Vanderbund's second touchdown.

Meanwhile, their defense shut out the Cowboys, no mean feat. For the entire game, the 49ers dropped the Dallas Cowboys, nine times for losses totaling 90 yards. In yesterday's other NFL game, the Detroit Lions beat the New York Jets, 37-20, at Detroit. The Lions, with a 7-4 win-loss record, moved to within one-half game of the Packers in the Central Division of the National Conference and one-half game ahead

of the Vikings. The Jets, 6-5, are in the American Conference Eastern Division clinched by 10-0 Miami, and lost ground in the race for the wild-card berth.

Following are the outlook and betting choices for the rest of the NFL games this weekend, with win-loss records in parentheses.

Sunday Interconference

MINNESOTA (8-4-0) at PITTSBURGH (7-3-0)—In winning four straight, the Vikings have changed emphasis to passing from running. Fran Tarkenton dictates that switch. The Steelers

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Bengals has gone away. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 2 1/2.

National Conference

PHILADELPHIA (2-7-1) at N.Y. GIANTS (6-4-0)—The Eagles have scored 93 points a game, lowest figure in the league. Rookie John Reaves will be the quarterback. But they have the best safety, Bill Bradley, who leads in interceptions with nine. Betting choice: Giants by 13 1/2.

GREEN BAY (7-3-0) at WASHINGTON (9-1-0)—Oh, how they will run. The Packers cannot, John Brockington and MacArthur Lane, are bigger than the Redskins' Larry Brown and Charlie Haraway, but not as quick. Betting choice: Packers by 7.

LOS ANGELES (5-4-1) at NEW ORLEANS (1-8-1)—The Rams have lost three of their last four. They beat the Saints, 35-14, on opening day. Archie Manning's thin corps of Saint blockers has lost Royce Smith, the guard and No. 1 draftee. Manning's passers still find Dan Abramowitz. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 13-1/2.

American Conference

KANSAS CITY (5-6-0) at OAKLAND (5-3-1)—The Chiefs were in good shape after beating the Raiders decisively, 27-14. But then they lost two and Oakland won two. The Chiefs claim a bunch of injuries, including O.J. Simpson's ribs, and may switch to Mike Livingston at quarterback. The Raiders have revived their running game and could all but clinch a playoff berth with a victory. Betting choice: Oakland by 4.

BUFFALO (2-7-0) at CLEVELAND (7-3-0)—These teams have never met before. The Bills' O.J. Simpson, the AFC rushing leader, needs 86 yards to reach 1,000 in his best season and he's had little help. The Browns have somehow won five straight and are growing stronger at the right time. Betting choice: Cleveland by 6.

HOUSTON (1-9-0) at SAN DIEGO (3-6-1)—The Chargers are putting it together at last with Ed Edwards, the running back, a catalyst. They can give Oakland and Pittsburgh fits next month. The running backs the Oilers got from Cincinnati, Fred Willis and Paul Robinson, are doing well. Betting choice: San Diego by 13 1/2.

NEW ENGLAND (3-8-0) at BALTIMORE (3-7-0)—The Colts won the earlier game, 24-17. Marty Domgas has thrown 105 passes without an interception. Tom Mitchell, his best target, is out. The Patriots have lost seven straight but Jim Plunkett had two touchdowns passes last Sunday after none in six games. Bob Gladioux replaced the suspended Carl Garrett. Betting choice: Baltimore by 13.

ST. LOUIS (2-7-1) at MIAMI (10-0-0)—Dwight Anderson, the safety, will punt for the Dolphins while Larry Seiple is getting well. Ditto at wide receiver, where Otto Stowers plays for recuperating Paul Warfield. The Cards have one tie, five losses in the last six games. Betting choice: Miami by 14 1/2.

Sports Shorts

Muhammad Ali will stage exhibition boxing matches in Indonesia next month during his Asian and Australian tour, promoter Surinjo Sumantri announced in Jakarta. The former world heavyweight champion's exhibitions will be in Jakarta and Surabaya, and he may have a regular bout in Jakarta, Sumantri said.

Baseball Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE—Walter Joe Arris, catcher, for purpose of giving him unconditional release.

Southwest

Southwestern Louisiana was the nation's surprise team as the Ragin' Cajuns, with the best one, two scoring punch, in Dwight Lamar and Roy Ekwow, finished 25-4 and made a strong run in the NCAA playoffs. Coach Beryl Shipley has four starters back, including Lamar, the 6-1 senior guard and the nation's top scorer, and Ekwow, a 6-6, 233-pounder who averaged 14.2 rebounds in his first varsity season.

Rockies

Two streaks may come to an end as Texas-El Paso challenges Brigham Young's two-season reign in the Western Athletic Conference and Idaho State threatens to halt Weber State from a sixth straight Big Sky championship.

In the WAC, Brigham Young will again count heavily on 6-11 Krenstair Conic, a 32.3-scoring and a 13.8-rebounding, to get to the NCAA regionals. After that he becomes ineligible for postseason play.

Coach Clem Haskins has lost three starters at Texas-El Paso, but he has enough replacements to field a team of size, ability and depth to match last season's 20-1 record. The best of the returnees are the forwards, Gus Bailey, 6-5, and the No. 1 rebounder, James Forbes, a 6-7 junior.

In the Big Sky, Idaho State has eight lettermen, including Jay Poppa, a 6-8 1/2, 233-pounder. Weber State has three starters back, but lacks height.

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Yugoslav's Backhand Exploited

Promising Ashe Reneges to Beat Pilic

By Bernard Kirsch

ROME, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Arthur Ashe failed to keep his promise last night and gained the semifinal round of the friendly World Championship Tennis winter championship.

His opponent tomorrow night at the Palazzo dello Sport here is Tom Okker, who advanced last night by beating his buddy, American Marty Riessen, 7-6, 6-4. The other semifinal matches South African Cliff Drysdale and American Bob Lutz. Today is a day of rest.

Ashe advanced by beating Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia, 7-6, 5-1. Pilic, a left-hander, has a strong slicing serve and a powerful forehand, but his backhand is weak and he lacks a variety of shots. Earlier this week, Ashe watched Pilic during an afternoon practice session and said: "Nikki, I'll hit everything to the forehand, and the Yugoslav, who resembles actor Lawrence Harvey, didn't smile. That wasn't much time for laughs last night, either."

"Sudden Death"

Pilic was efficient for the first set, holding service until the match went to 6-4. Then it was time for a blast of horseshoes. Whenever a set goes to a tie-breaker in this final WCT event of 1972, a photograph is turned on and the fanfare sounds while the umpire, on his perch at center court, waves a little red flag with the initials "SD" to which stand for sudden death. And the crowd applauds except there is no sudden death.

Ashe ran through Pilic in the second set, winning in 25 minutes. It was the second time in three matches that the American has beaten the 23-year-old Yugoslav. Still, it has been a productive year for the loser. With yesterday's defeat, which



Arthur Ashe

In this tournament because the best-of-12-point tie-breaker must be won by 3 points instead of 1. WCT European tour director John McDonald said he has tried the fanfare several times in Europe because "when the fans hear the music, they put down their beer and know something important is going to happen."

Ashe ran through Pilic in the second set, winning in 25 minutes. It was the second time in three matches that the American has beaten the 23-year-old Yugoslav. Still, it has been a productive year for the loser. With yesterday's defeat, which

earned him \$1,750, Pilic has made \$38,712.

If Ashe makes the finals, his earnings would go over \$100,000. His total is now \$94,775, and the losing finalist in the \$50,000 event receives \$10,000. The winner takes home \$35,000.

"Hard to Beat"

Ashe has won three and lost three against Okker. The Ditchman, whose earnings this year are \$85,004, said last night that when Ashe is right, "He is very hard to beat."

Okker will have to play better than he did last night to move ahead unless "I can put all my luck together again." Both Okker and Riessen admitted that Okker was lucky. Three times in the opener, Riessen served for set point and three times he failed. He said later that it had not happened to him this year.

He had Okker, 5-2 and 30-15, in the eighth game of the first set when Okker started to hit winners and Riessen narrowly began to miss the lines. After the match, Riessen said that he thought he played well and Okker had played well himself. But it'll be the American who will spend the next three days in Rome scheming with his wife. He will then keep a promise and spend a week's vacation in Switzerland, brushing up on his skiing. He'll be staying at the home of his close friend and conqueror, Okker, and they probably won't talk about last night's good and bad luck.

College Football Regular Season Ending

Big Ten, Ivy League Titles at Stake

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The Ivy League and the Big Ten are worlds apart in their attitudes toward intercollegiate football, but in the last week of the 10th college-football season, the two leagues have arrived at almost the same point. Each league race will be decided to some extent in games that have generated unusual excitement.

The power-packed Big Ten struggle will be resolved in the Ohio State-Michigan game in Ohio Stadium at Columbus. The teams have been down this road before. They did it just a year ago when Michigan beat Ohio State, 10-7, and went to the Rose Bowl, only to lose to Stanford.

A Rose Bowl trip to meet the Cowboys lost for the first time in magnificent Texas Stadium after a 13-game winning streak in preseason, regular season and post-season contests.

TENNIS—At Melbourne, 23-year-old Geoff Masters of Australia pulled a stunning upset with a 7-6, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2 victory over his countryman Ken Rosewall, 28, in the semifinals of the Australian Open tennis tournament. Masters will meet 37-year-old Mal Anderson in the final. Anderson of Australia eliminated his countryman Ross Case, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Evonne Goolagong of Australia and Pat Coleman of South Africa are the women finalists.

At Buenos Aires, in the Argentine championship, Virginia Wade of Britain beat Raquel Guevara of Argentina, 6-0, 6-2, in the women's singles quarterfinals. Pamela Teague of the United States ousted Isabel Fernandez de Soto of Colombia, 6-4, 6-2, in men's singles. Guillermo Vilas, Argentine, beat Ray Moore, South Africa, 6-2, 7-6, 6-0; Earl Miller, West Germany, beat Jany Singh, India, 7-5, 6-7, 6-4; Julian Cabello, Argentine, defeated Onay Parn, New Zealand, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, and Jaime Filio, Chile, defeated Jose Molina, Colombia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

BASEBALL—At Managua, Nicaragua, Panama blanked Japan, 14-0, in the second round of the Pan American Cup. The United States ousted Rafael Hernandez of Cuba, 6-0, in the quarterfinals. The United States and Cuba are the only unbeaten teams in the championship.

CRICKET—At Mexico City, Maria Creswell, a 23-year-old Indian, broke the 17-year-old five-innings world amateur women's record. Mrs. Creswell potted five kilometers at the 1972 World Amateur Cup.

College Football

Thursday's Results

Oklahoma 17, Weber St. 16.
Utah St. 20, Weber St. 16.
Queens 34, Xavier 0.
Tenn. St. 42, Alabama St. 8.
Jackson St. 30, Akron 24.
Texas 28, Texas A&M 14.

ABA Result

Thursday's Games

Virginia 116, Carolina 106 (Orr 22, 30 to 30).
Clemson 20, Cunningham 17.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Phoenix 122, Detroit 122 (Scott 43, 20 to 19).
Hornets 106, Atlanta 106 (Benson 18, 20 to 18).
Atlanta 118, Seattle 97 (Benson 23, 20 to 18).
Houston 21, Hayward 20, Brown 20 to 18.

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Orr Scores 2 As Bruins Win

BOSTON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Bobby Orr scored two goals last night to lead the Boston Bruins to a 4-3 victory over the California Golden Seals in a National Hockey League game.

Orr, who returned this week after being sidelined with a knee operation, beat goalie Gilles Meloche from 35 feet out on a power play at 15:17 of the first period, giving the Bruins a 2-1 lead.

The defenseman scored his second goal at 13:16 of the second period, taking a pass from Phil Esposito and converting for a 3-1 lead.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Buffalo 6, New York 2 (Luce 2, Meacham, Ramsey, York; Szabo 2, Head).
Boston 4, California 2 (Orr 2, Watt, Shappard; Smith, Marshall).

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne,
(Continued—Alas)*

Richard Benjamin—Trying to Endure It

Long Association

the sleepless night and the sun over. According to press reports, she was told Friday that she will not be prosecuted for allegedly breaking the speed limit in her sports car. Officially, however, police declined to comment on the "no prosecution" decision, saying it was a matter between herself and the princess.

Anne, meanwhile, gave a very polite nodding to the British press. "When I went to school or when I go to a competition the press point out," she told a dinner of the Institute of Journalism in London. "It is important to me that I should be treated like everybody else. But somehow they never seem to take their own advice."

Still, she said, her appearance on front pages made a welcome change from sex and violence.

Baroness Spencer-Churchill, 87, widow of Sir Winston, was discharged from Westminster Hospital in London Friday "in the pink of condition," a hospital spokesman said. Lady Churchill broke her hip in a fall at her home earlier this month.

Australian Dennis Wickham, on a 1,200-mile trek with two camels from Alice Springs, in the heart of Australia, to Brisbane, has abandoned the venture at the half-way stage. He has discovered that both of his camels are pregnant. The camels have been sent on by train to Brisbane.

Galen Eassmussen, 19, who voted for the first time Nov. 7, noticed when he entered the booth in Jetmore, Kans., that there was no candidate for justice of the peace.

He wrote in his own name for the office and later persuaded his father and brother to do the same. He won. Now he can perform marriages and rule in property cases involving less than a dollar.

At Hildenborough, England, it took firemen, police and ambulancemen 30 minutes Thursday to free housewife Marilyn Reader from her new electric cake mixer. Mrs. Reader, 21, said her waist-length hair got caught in the

Britain's clumsiest car was brought to book in court yesterday after running himself on Alan Daghish was quietly easing sports car into the road from driveway in Banwell, England when it ran over his foot. To make matters worse, the car got stuck and pinned him to the spot. John Garrett, the car owner, was having his supper at the time, unaware of what was happening, until a passing sound of a car horn drew his attention. He found Daghish unconscious for relief, only too willing to admit his guilt. A court yesterday fined Daghish £15.

The sessions people ask **Walt Scott**, for example: "When did **Ray Menninger** of the **Memphis Clinic** was on the **Merv Griffin** program he was supposed to have made a crack which was beeped off the air. Can you repeat it? And the answers Scott gives: "Parade magazine's "Personality Parade"; for example: "If you have any reference to it following dialogue which, incidentally, was not "beeped" on the air since none of the program was, Griffin: "What do you think of the theory that impotence on the rise?" Menninger: "I believe the question is a contradiction in terms."

Incidental information from the same column. Which of our modern (U.S.) presidents has been able to converse fluently in foreign language? Answer: None.

One of American comic Joe Carter's favorite jokes, as reported in Parade magazine: A hippie was walking down the street with a cigar box under his arm. A second hippie asked, "Hey, man where you going with that cigar box?" The first replied, "To prison."

MONFALCONE, Italy, K.R. (Reuters).—Police have recovered nine valuable 18th-century paintings, including works by Tiepi and Guardi.

The works, found virtually damaged, were stolen 12 days from an exhibition in Trieste, miles north of Monfalcone. Police said that they had arrested the men.

"that seems to take care of the week."
"Can you help us, doctor?" the wife asked.
"It means a lot to us," the husband said. "We're willing to do anything to find happiness together."
Dr. Belladonna asked, "What are you doing for the rest of the afternoon?"
The husband looked at his TV Guide. "This afternoon's no good. I have a golf game to watch at four."

In Other Words

With a moustache to add maturity and weight, Richard Benjamin is playing a sophisticated and dissolute writer in

"There's not enough pleasure in everyday living in New York. One place we almost moved to was said you're fortunate we're getting new street lighting to protect you. What's fortunate about that?"

Richard and Paula met as drama students at Northwestern. He was, he says, insufferable: "I came from New York and these other poor pitiful

it, it's hopeless." They mused over the years get saddened by what they see.

"You have to have this stupid faith in the system. You get out of a casting director's office and you say, poor guy he can't make it and you have to think you can. One guy had a system of little cards with his picture and he'd send them out trying to hit the level between hugging a person and being out of

Hope. As he was out of a job he wanted to go along, but the studio said they'd have to get married as the Hotel Dorchester wouldn't accept them otherwise. So they got happily married.

"Three days ago," says Benjamin, "I found out from Herb Ross that I wasn't fired. Eleven years later! I could have stayed on in Toronto and used the money."

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